

POLITICAL. Report of the Condition of the Union Stock-Yard National Bank of Chicago, at Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business June 30, 1876.

Assets	Liabilities
Loans and discounts	Deposits
Real estate	Capital stock
Investments	Reserves
Other assets	Other liabilities

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$37,007.92. Real estate, \$100,000.00. Investments, \$100,000.00. Other assets, \$100,000.00. Total, \$337,007.92.

LIABILITIES. Deposits, \$337,007.92. Capital stock, \$100,000.00. Reserves, \$100,000.00. Other liabilities, \$100,000.00. Total, \$337,007.92.

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CRIMINAL
An Ex-Policeman
Tries to Kill
Particulars of the
at Gosh
A Name (Berdell)
Mystery Age
Particulars of the
ter at Har

Execution of a Man
at Ro

TRAGEDY AFT
Correspondence
GOSHEN, N. Y., July
Intense fever of excitement
Winnier Murray, the Pres
Trustees of this village
the banks here, by Ro
President of the Erie
was recently divorced
ground of adultery. M
law of Berdell, the two

The Misses Barnard, the Berdell against her husband, Murray Agnew, is the man who, as the Misses Barnard's servants, tell her, has been absent during his absence, the other apartments of the house, occupied by the family, as from one hour to an hour this led, Mr. Berdell claim of himself and wife, New York lawyer, and testified, that the duty to inform Mrs. Berdell, had been observed, the actions of Mr. Berdell, the action for divorce, this may be, it had at the deepest hatred of her. A prominent is said to-day that Murray Agnew, at the depot, would him, but that in

had no notice of him.
But the annoyed Berdell
said the climax was re-
arrival of the Newburgh
express from Jersey City.
Usually takes to reach here
at 8. It is due here about
7:40. Wiener Murray ap-
peared at 7:30. Murray's
train was waiting. When
the train he passes
depot to the other side,
he stays standing waiting for
one nearest the train
surrounding by friends
and said word to a number
came to the depot at
Berdell, and several
Berdell had got about
sliding without obser-
vance upon him. Spoke
to the detective to hold
Berlingham the lashing. The
mentioned Berdell's arm
with team, while Wi-
ner which he vigorously as-

hair and whiskers
Wesner Murray is about
ature, is wonderfully
is younger, taller,
nger and more mus-
long and almost un-
re arouse, and the co-
ured their victim.
The first crack almost
in midst of loud cri-
akes felt thick and
ssibly was square ac-
edge of the nose. It
was a bad wound,
he went through
left a light scalp w-
nd. Another struck
ch was rendered al-
ed, chair, and others
are now cut and bru-
was a hard struggle
se from the younger
er he shot Wesner
life still pinioned, he
to slip his pocket and

This movement, he
the counter of the r
and, endeavoring
then on the east side
quick for him. He
told him in a
chance shot, as Be
still fast with his
shaking with pain a
ball hit him, was l
behind him. He
dead, and was taken
by
r. Berdell in the
Spencer Murray,
ever wrenched the
Spencer Murray would
too, as Berdell was
Cummings had seen
dell, the latter said,
ell. I'll shoot him,"
Spencer, the one who he
it, he ran to his
human to drive him
at to enter the door,

arrested him. He
wore a linen coat, white
waistcoat, and white
socks, all of which were
soiled with blood.
When the officer took
him to the station, he
said: "I have the name
of the man I don't know."
When told that
"No, I haven't,"
he said: "I
don't know. Mr. Ber
mingham said he
was a country jail and
punished the
prisoners. He said
that the
chiefs to wipe the blood
off his face
and out of his mind."
The man
was Murray was
a
man, Dr. J. H. Thor
said. He
kicked the ball, and
the ball
hit the
quarters of an
American
line, and one
of the
hair. There is
a
the brain was
conscious
and that
instantaneous
caused had the
Murray was

the howlies in a
Berdell was taken
man-to-day for an
posed until to-mor-
of the absence of
and on the sister
ing Murray that
the immediate cause
said to be the offi-
of Mr. Berdell
the Murrays. The
of the card:

MR. ROBERT
Direc
Opposite
MRS. A. R.

the thirty or forty
all envelopes, were
when arrested.
easily, been a
standing the diffi-
his family. This

Mr. Berdell has a brother, Mr. Murray, whom he is removing the way with her, and at the shooting is. The reflection in Murray, who lives in, is no doubt, what was said by the crowd, N. Y. who was shot at by Berdell, whom in critical condition, coming from the war is brought up for after a statement of the wounded man, the hearing was postponed, and the

was cut quite b
by the raw-hide.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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closed 14¢ lower, at 94¢ for July and 96¢ for August. Corn closed 14¢ lower, at 45¢ for July or August. Oats closed 14¢ lower, at 27¢ for July or August. Rye was nominal, at 60¢. Barley was nominally weak, at 50¢ for July and 52¢ for August for September. Hogs were fairly active, with common heavy grades ruling steady. Sales were reported at \$6.50 for light and heavy weights at \$6.50 for 200 lbs. and heavy weights at \$6.50 for 200 lbs. The receipts were 9,000, and for the week 75,500. Cattle were quiet and weak, selling slow at \$2.50 for 500 lbs. for inferior to extra. Receipts for the week, 25,367. The sheep market was dull at \$2.50 for 100 lbs. for poor to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.50 in greenbacks at the close.

Not a little interest and curiosity are felt concerning the outcome of the awkward dilemma in which the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency find themselves. Since the publication of Gov. Hayes' admirable letter of acceptance, embracing his explicit and straightforward utterance on the currency question, the difficulties and perplexities connected with the acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks have largely increased. Ordinarily, there would be nothing in the way of an equally pronounced and unmistakable hard-money expression by Tilden, and his letter of acceptance need not be delayed so long; but there are two ends to the Democratic ticket, and they are wide apart. The letter which Tilden should write for his effect upon the resumption of the Standard and New England States would be a long and elaborate one, and the letter which Hendricks should write for the satisfaction of the Western inflationists; and the problem now is, how to get over this difficulty. Hendricks has not yet signified his acceptance of the nomination, and so is in a position to dictate terms. Tilden, with all his ingenuity, has so far been unable to devise any credible plan of adjustment, and it is not easy to see how the thing is going to be fixed up. A conference has already been held between the two candidates—with what poor success can be inferred from the announcement that the presence of public business at Albany (?) will necessitate the postponement of Tilden's letter of acceptance for several weeks.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MASSACRE.
We commend to the Democratic papers which are so lustily demanding that vengeance shall be visited upon Sumner Bull for his massacre of white men, the massacre of black men held as prisoners by white Democrats at Hamburg, S. C. The story of the infamous outrage is submitted to following the being gathered from Southern Democratic newspapers: Hamburg, S. C., a decayed town, strangled by the War, is governed by colored men. It possesses, or possessed before the massacre, a colored militia company, regularly organized and armed by the State, as militia companies are organized and armed in Illinois or any Northern State. The colored men of Hamburg are Republicans; the white men are Democrats. On the 4th inst., this company, while parading in one of the public streets, was approached by two white men, who demanded, in an offensive manner, that the company should break ranks and allow them to drive through the river, and to other localities, which the Captain refused to do, as any white Captain would have done. The company was thereupon summoned to appear before a colored Trial Justice for obstructing the highway, and pending the trial, the counsel for the plaintiffs, Maj.-Gen. BURNHAM, an ex-Confederate officer, in conjunction with the Trial Justice and others, demanded that the company should be disbanded. Several interviews were held with the Captain of the company, but, as his men were regularly and lawfully armed by the State, he refused to comply. Word was then sent to Augusta, Ga., just across the river, and to other localities, to help to enforce the disbanding, and by nightfall of the 8th, the streets of Hamburg were filled with white men, far outnumbering the negroes, who collected in their army to defend themselves. Both white and black non-combatants fled from the town, which was now in the hands of the besiegers and the besieged. After several attacks had been made upon the army, with some casualties on each side, the negroes sought to make their escape, and several succeeded. The whites at length forced the army and the negroes to retreat, and in the hiding-places. Gen. BURNHAM then rode home, leaving the prisoners in the hands of a strong guard, with instructions to take them to the jail in Augusta. The guards took them out on the high road, and released them and told them to run, and, as they ran, commenced firing into them, killing seven and wounding others. They then returned to the town and pillaged it, not even sparing the residence of the colored Trial Justice, who had been their friend and tool through the whole affair.

Our readers will remember that the above version of this cowardly and brutal outrage is made up from the narrative of *Southern Democratic*, not Republican, papers, and therefore gives the facts in a light as favorable as possible for the Democratic side. Taking the Democratic version as authority, it even then appears as a most brutal, cowardly, and ruffianly massacre of helpless prisoners, who had been disarmed without authority, and whose original offense was simply a question of courtesy. It would not have been expected that a white militia company would have made way in the South for the passage of two colored men; it could not have been expected, considering the relations between the two races, that a black company would act any differently. The offense, however, if it were an offense, was one that could have easily been settled without any resort to violence. No excuse can be made for it. It was a cowardly, cold-blooded massacre of helpless, unoffending men, that will challenge any of Sumner Bull's or Capt. Jack's acts for ferocious cruelty. We quote a little further from good Democratic authorities. The Charleston (S. C.) News, a vehement Tilden and Hendricks organ, says:

Assuming that the accounts of the Hamburg outrage given by the Augusta newspapers are in the main correct, we find little, if any, excuse for the killing of the seven negro prisoners, who were shot down the river long after they had surrendered. The innocence of the negro militiamen, out of the trouble case, could easily have been ascertained without a resort to arms. The killing of seven of the prisoners was barbarous and atrocious. We have no words strong enough to express our condemnation of such a crime. They who do such deeds show no regard for the rights of the colored race, and they who do such deeds show no regard for the rights of the colored race, and they who do such deeds show no regard for the rights of the colored race.

The same paper furthermore adds that since the riot the condition of the negroes is that of "of terrified submission." It tells us that, not content with murdering the prisoners, "the bodies of two of them were mutilated with hatchets and bayonets," Sumner Bull's fashion. It tells us that "all the killed had families, with one exception, and the

grief and distress of the women and children were violent and heart-rending." As the New York Herald says, in commenting upon the affair: "These extracts are not from a speech of Senator Sumner, intended to inflame the North, but from the Charleston News and Courier, one of the ablest journals in the South, and leading the campaign in South Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks." And yet when two colored members of Congress were in their places, and appeal for protection for their race, and demand that they shall be treated as white citizens, Southern members meet at them, and two Northern cravens like COCKBURN and COX rush to the rescue of the Confederates, and finally, in sheer desperation over the infamous appeals of the two colored members, adjourn the House to prevent any action upon their appeal. These men, however, cannot adjourn the opinion of the people. They cannot adjourn discussion upon it. They cannot adjourn the feeling of horror with which law-abiding people will regard it. They cannot adjourn the fact that the victims of this massacre were Republicans murdered by Democrats, whose real offense consists of their politics and their black skin. And the people, discussing and reasoning upon this brutal massacre, will reach this question: Is this cowardly massacre has so much license now, how much more license will they have when TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected and the Democratic policy is carried out of withdrawing the troops from every Southern State and reducing the army to a minimum of weakness and inefficiency? If TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected, will the BURNHAM of the South have more or less license than they have now to shoot and kill at their own option?

Now, what is the duty of the Governor of South Carolina in this case? Is he in the right from the very outset? They were lawfully organized and lawfully armed, and recognized by the Constitution of the United States as a militia company. Their action at the outset was precisely what that of any other militia company in the United States would have been. It should be remembered that neither this Trial Justice nor the Confederate lawyer who prosecuted had any more right to demand their disarming, or to proceed to enforce it, than the people of Chicago had. It should be still further remembered that the massacre was not the result of an effort at the time; that no violence was offered these two young Southern boys who attempted to drive through this company when they could have driven round it; that there was no sudden outbreak of passion, but, on the other hand, that it was perpetrated days after in cool blood. These being the facts, the crime is murder. The Southern Democratic newspapers are sorry for it, but they are sorry because it has happened on the eve of a Presidential election, and their sorrow is of a different kind which demands that compensation shall be made for this murder. They demand that the State should make an effort to atone for the crime, and the opinion of Southern Democratic newspapers, Southern Congressmen, and their Northern allies like COCKBURN and COX, the duty of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is clear. He must demand the apprehension of these Georgia murderers for trial in South Carolina, where the murder was committed. If the State is powerless to arrest them, then the United States could do this. These men have committed a cold-blooded murder, and they must pay the penalty. Having been punished, it is her duty then to recognize the company and restore to them their arms.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.
We had some remarks some days since upon the letter of BURNHAM, of New York, in which that gentleman predicted that, under the improving effect of steel rails, there will be an abandonment of lake navigation, that Chicago will cease to be a grain market, and that grain will be picked up on the farms by the railways and all delivered in New York. We pointed out the difficulties which are in the way of this scheme. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, under the agency of steel rails, will continue to have the same competing advantages over New York that they have now; that, while freights by rail will be reduced, there will be a corresponding fall on water freights, and, with the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the St. Lawrence, the water routes will offer a competition to railroads even greater than at present. The present all-rail rates from Chicago to New York are 20 cents per 100 pounds, and that is the low beyond precedent. The rate from Chicago to New York by water is 14 cents on the lake and 61 cents on the canal, per bushel, or about 115 cents on 100 pounds. But, when the St. Lawrence route is completed by the enlarged canals, charges at Buffalo will drop out of the movement, and grain can be put on board the ocean steamers at Montreal at 7 cents per 100 from Chicago. When steel rails can compete with this, then will the lakes be abandoned to exclusive navigation by Indian canoes and Chicago cease to be a commercial city.

Mr. HARTZ claims that the New York railroads have all the facilities and can do all the transportation of this West so speedily and so cheaply that there will be no use for steam or sail on the lakes. To show how absurd this is, needs only a reference to the fact that grain reaching Buffalo by lake has been detained there as long as thirty days for want of rail capacity to move it, subjecting the shippers to loss; while if the grain had been sent by canal, time and all the advantages of the markets would have been secured. Owing to this blockade at Buffalo for the want of cars to move the grain, other grain shipped from points west of Chicago to New York by rail has been unloaded here, and at other lake ports, and transferred to lake transportation. This is absolutely necessary to prevent the total loss of grain by heating in the cars standing on track waiting for a clear road. It has long been discovered that the cooler temperature of the lakes and canal is vastly better for grain, always liable to heat in summer, than the high temperature of box-cars in the blazing sun from Missouri or Iowa to New York, when the time occupied is never less than ten to fifteen days. The fact is, the present trunk railways, with all their facilities, can never perform the service which is now done on the lakes. With the reduced transportation by rail and by water, with an all-rail route in winter from Chicago to Halifax, with an all-rail route from Chicago to Baltimore and Philadelphia, it is not likely that the New York Central Railway is to become the exclusive carrier of the productions of the West, nor that New York City is to become the solitary grain depot of the United States.

The railroads are doing transportation now at rates which, according to all previous railroad authority, are ruinous; the same may be said of the rates at which cargoes are shipped

by water; but these rates are ruinous only on the basis of the old inflated system of values, of watered stock, of heavy interest bonds, of the high price of money, and of the insatiable demand for dividends unknown outside of the United States. There is to be a change in this. There is to be a reduction of values to a real value. Railroads and shipping are to assume actual and not fictitious values, and are to hear moderate profits on the reduced values. Transportation companies are to carry more goods for the same money, and are to keep up their profits by an increased amount of business. Reduced rates of transportation naturally will result in increased production, and under this stimulus, instead of witnessing silent docks and a vacant harbor at Chicago, with abandoned warehouses, and all things marked "To let," there will be an activity compared with which the present will seem tame; a tonnage increased and increasing to meet the demand for transportation for the productions of new States and new fields, which have never yet sent anything to market. Let there be cheap freights by rail and by water; Chicago will welcome them in behalf of the millions of her constituents, the producers of the West. Cheap freights, however, mean a lake commerce increased and expanded to an extent which the most sanguine has never anticipated.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR FEUD.
The annual struggle in the shape of a bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors is now creating a disturbance in the Senate. The Democratic House of Representatives, in its immense retrenchment and reform, passed a bill appropriating nearly \$6,000,000 for so-called rivers and harbors, but two-thirds of the money, if expended on the works named in the bill, will be literally wasted and squandered. That is the purpose of a majority of these bills. They are so got up that every member is allowed to put in an appropriation in some way for his district; and if it so happen that the district be an interior one, without a river or harbor, then he is permitted to include an appropriation of \$10,000 to the Engineer Corps, and a report whether the construction of a harbor in such district, or the digging out of a canal to connect that district with some far-away river, may not at some time be feasible and expedient. A million or more is annually wasted on this log-rolling, scandalous piece of legislation.

This year when this bill got to the Senate the members of that body took a pull at it. In the first place, the Senate Committee reduced the House appropriations \$900,000, and then added new appropriations to about the same amount; whereupon the Senate reinstated the House appropriation of \$6,000,000, and struck out of the total of nearly \$7,000,000. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, whose State has neither river nor harbor needing improvement, was able to take a calm judgment of the enormity, and proposed a substitute for the whole bill, making an appropriation of four millions of dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon such works as in his judgment may demand expenditure. This is the proper course; the amount, however, should be reduced to two millions of dollars. The War Department and the Engineer Corps, if permitted to place the money where it is needed, and upon works which are of some national value and public importance, can make a proper use of the money. This motion was not satisfactory to the log-rollers; and representatives of little creeks and small ditches, ambitious of having commercial cities, with farms converted into towns, rallied excitedly for the bill which appropriates money to dig these creeks into rivers, and the ditches into harbors.

It is time this river and harbor plunder should cease. Retrenchment is necessary, not only in the reduction of the expenditure to not exceeding two millions of dollars, but in the manner and the purposes for which it is expended. The Treasury is literally in a tangle of the money wasted in vain endeavors to make harbors where Nature never intended them to be; and where, if there were harbors, there would never be the least possible use for them. The proper course, and the only intelligent and economical plan to adopt, is to place at the expenditure of the Engineer Corps, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, a certain sum to be expended upon such national works as may be deemed of use to the commerce of the country. The plan of expending the money is a gross caricature upon legislation.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREMACY.
Public attention has been directed occasionally to some instances of disagreement between different decisions of the Supreme Court of this State where the same points of law seem to have been involved. The two opinions, one in the Olney tax-case delivered in 1875, and the other in the Chicago tax-cases recently decided, in which the validity of Bill 300 as a general law of the State appears to have been variously treated, is the most recent case in point. It is also said to be a fact that, on certain points in commercial law constantly occurring in business transactions, the decisions vary so much as to seriously mislead lawyers and create an immense deal of litigation that would be avoided if there were a series of consistent decisions in one direction. To the extent that all this is true, it is a monstrous impediment to the prompt and fair settlement of disputes, and the occasion of much delay and expense to all persons who seek the courts for the adjustment of questions which they cannot determine satisfactorily among themselves.

It is not surprising that there should be something of this, and the condition will become worse instead of better, so long as the Supreme Court Judges are expected to do more than human strength and the fairest division of labor will permit. This Court, we believe, adheres to a consistent and uniform rule in many of its decisions, and it is simply preposterous to expect a thorough consideration of every case and every point, together with a careful review of all similar cases that have gone before and an exhaustive examination of the law already erected upon former decisions. Then this rate of business leaves nearly two hundred cases to each of the Judges to study up in detail, and to prepare an opinion conforming to the decision of the Court, many of these opinions being necessarily long and elaborate law documents. We shall have to get some stronger and more hardy material than he-

manity now affords before perfect and systematic law can be expected from a tribunal which undertakes this amount of judicial work.

The lawyers of Illinois will do well to agitate the necessity for relieving the Supreme Court of its present duties, with a view to presenting a scheme to the Legislature next winter that will promise an improvement. The lawyers and the people have ignored the complaints of the Supreme Judges themselves, which were freely expressed when Judge McALLISTER was on that Bench, but they cannot afford to ignore the danger of such an entanglement of law knots as will result from a variety of decisions on the same points, and this will be inevitable unless the final Court of Judgment shall have time to consider and digest thoroughly all questions that come before it. The remedy that suggests itself in a general way is to create intermediate Courts, which would naturally consist of the Circuit Judges, or the Superior Judges, of Cook County, sitting in two, to which should be referred all questions of fact and evidence on which appeals are taken, and all civil cases involving a verdict of less than \$500. This would leave the Supreme Court those cases in which more than \$500 are involved, constitutional questions, and the construction of statutes. Such a course would cut off from the Supreme Court hundreds of cases that are now taken there for purposes of delay, but which should never be permitted to embarrass their docket. But this scheme will not of itself bring speedy relief unless it be accompanied by a subcommittee to the people of a judicially approved scheme (which they would not possibly approve) that should have authority to dispose of the cases now pending before the Supreme Court, and whose authority should expire at the conclusion of this work. This was the plan adopted in New York. We believe, at a time when that State was suffering from an embarrassment of litigation. In this way the Supreme Court could begin anew, and would have the time for study and research which the final Judges certainly need of all; and the result would be a more harmonious and consistent structure of law, with correspondingly less litigation, than can ever be hoped for under the present system of appeals.

TILDEN'S SHAM RETRENCHMENT.
Gov. TILDEN continues to trumpet and cause to be trumpeted his own praise as a reformer, the only true and genuine in all the land,

